

OPENING OF ZION NATURAL PARK ATTRACTS ATTENTION

On June 20th, 1917, there will be opened to the public the latest and probably the most beautiful member of Uncle Sam's family of great national play-grounds—Zion National Park in Washington County, the extreme southwest corner of Utah.

In connection with the Salt Lake Route a line of high-powered automobiles has been established between Lund, Utah and Zion Canyon, a distance of 103 miles over the new state road which is now in ideal condition all the way to Springdale, at the southern border of the park. Within the park, expert government engineers are completing a system of roads making the principal scenic points easily accessible. Mr. W. W. Wylie, whose name is familiar to most western travelers as the founder of the excellent camps in Yellowstone Park, has erected similar accommodations in Zion Park, where the same high class service and popular prices will prevail. Guides, saddle horses or automobiles may be had for special trips off the main highways. Two days spent in the park will afford the visitor beauty, and weeks will not exhaust its attractions.

Zion Canyon has received little publicity; comparatively few persons have visited it and, although articles of highest eulogy have appeared from time to time in the magazines, it is hardly known at all to the general public. In the first published monograph of the U. S. Geological Survey, Capt. Dutton has written a description of the region that has not been surpassed and the following brief account has been taken from his pages.

The culminating splendor of the Canyon is visible where the Zion Creek flows into the Virgin River, and is manifested in the two great "Temples of the Virgin." These, however, are but the central and dominating features in a mighty throng of eroded masses wrought in the same exalted style and colored with the same pigments. The Canyon

wall, 3,000 feet high, breaks to great pinnacles embellished with rich carving, and suggesting, in its effect, the Gothic architecture of Milian Cathedral expanded to a colossal scale.

Soaring a thousand feet above the Canyon's rim and four thousand feet above the river, surrounded by a vast pile of white towers, is the glorious summit of the Eastern Temple, a dome-like mass which jointly with its western brother commands the entire landscape. It is almost pure white with streaks of carmine descending its vertical walls; its crest is truncated and a flat entablature of deep red crowns the highest point.

While the shape of this sublime mass is definite and strongly original, it may hardly be likened to any familiar object. The Western Temple is similar in bulk, contour, coloring and majesty. A host of lesser towers all white above and rich red below, form the immediate retinue of these grand monarchs. Not the least charm of the towers and temples lies in the magic effect of the sun; the early morning rays produce a transformation which fades until the vast masses seem to drowse and shrink in the mid-day brilliance to re-awaken in the afternoon with new significance.

In addition to the towers and temples of Zion Canyon, mention should be made of Parícutu Canyon, extending eastward and of the mighty terraced scrap of the Vermillion Cliffs, stretching away to the Colorado River. The setting of these scenes is a hospitable, subtropical land where tobacco, cotton and grapes thrive.

Zion Canyon, in point of size, may be compared to the Yosemite, but in the nobility and beauty of its sculptured walls it far surpasses that sunken valley. Reduced fares to Lund and to Zion Canyon will be placed in effect by the Salt Lake Route from June 20th to September 14th.—Beaver County News.

IN reproducing the following statement from Howard E. Coffin, we believe we are performing a public and patriotic service. Mr. Coffin is a member of the Advisory Committee of National Defense, and accordingly his words have the weight of authority and of clearheaded vision. If you agree with Mr. Coffin then please call this to the attention of your neighbor.

"Because of an impending possible shortage of foodstuffs we have hysterical demands for economy in every line of human endeavor. Waste is bad but an indiscriminating economy is worse.

"Every mercantile business and every factory in America is a part of our great national industrial machine, which, intine of war is even more important to the progress of the country than it is in times of peace. The hue and cry raised in the interests of economy, while well-intentioned, is very apt to have an exactly negative effect from that intended.

ALL ARE ESSENTIAL

"The closing down of normal purchases to the line of bare necessity is bound to choke the flow of our national trade to the lowest livable minimum.

"Business is a great chain of interlocking enterprises. The jeweler is just as important a part of this chain as is the grocer, and likewise the shoe merchant, the clothing merchant, the milliner, and every merchant who purveys merchandise which is purchased in normal times.

"If men and women stop buying the merchandise they have been accustomed to buy, we shall very shortly have a series of failures among American merchants, which will be far-reaching in its negative effect. Every part of the great national industrial machine must be kept doing its part, otherwise the efficiency of the entire machine will be greatly lessened, and if there was ever a time in the history of our country when we needed greater industrial activity than at any other time, that is surely now.

"The best policy and household practice is the stoppage of waste and of indulgence in needless extravagance, but to carry the issue to a point of depriving one's self of the usual conveniences and necessities of life is entirely uncalculated, and can only retroact in an injurious way. Depression in any one line of business brings something of disaster into every other field of commerce.

"The declaration of war can have no real effect on business. What bad ef-

fects are apparent are purely psychological. Our markets are the same in May that they were in March and April. We have as many people to feed and clothe and entertain. Their needs have not changed.

OUTLOOK NOT GLOOMY.

"The declaration of war is not only going to bring back to us the millions and millions of dollars that were advanced to Europe in the earlier stages of the war, but is going to set loose additional millions within our own country. In so far as material prosperity is concerned, the outlook never was bigger and brighter. All we need is sanity in our daily habits and an open business throttle, and we will all share in the good times which existing conditions must produce.

"In a consistent reasonable way business and social matters should go on as usual. There is a tendency in this country among certain classes of people to live beyond their means. We do not need to have war conditions to make the correction of this error necessary and important. It does, however, sometimes take such serious conditions as war to bring these people who spend beyond their means to their logical senses. For those people, however, who form the great majority, and who enjoy what they can afford, there is very little necessity for a change in spending habits. These people still desire to maintain their position in society and in business, and there is no reason why they should wear less diamonds or less jewelry, or poorer clothing, or poorer hats, or poorer shoes than they have always worn, because they have the means to afford them.

"Eliminate waste and practice reasonable economy, but be ever guided by the fact that unemployment and closed factories brought about by fitful and ill-advised campaigns for public economy will prove a veritable foundation of quicksand for the serious work our country has at hand.

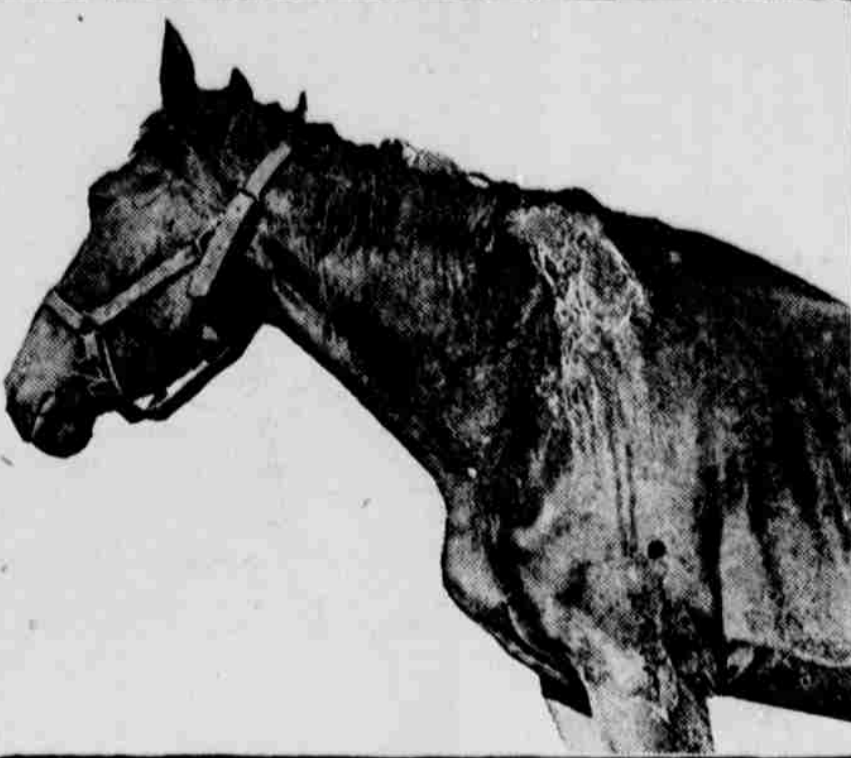
"Business depressions are always bad, but doubly so when we have a fight on our hands. The best way we can avoid business depression is to work a little harder, earn a little more and buy in the usual way."

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FACE, HEAD AND SHOULDERS OF A HORSE



FISTULA OF LONG STANDING.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The head of a horse should be small, refined, and clean cut. It should not be either too concave (dished) or convex (bulging) between the eyes, the former suggesting a timid disposition, the latter strong will power. Compare the sides of the face and note any dissimilarity which may be due to disease. The side view of the head should show a comparatively straight line from the poll to the nose. Extremely heavy jaws are not desirable, especially in horses of the lighter classes.

Mouth.—The mouth should be examined for unsound or abnormal teeth. In the condition known as parrot mouth the front upper teeth overlap those below, while in reverse parrot mouth the lower front teeth overlap those above. If either condition is present the horse is not able to bite off food; and while he may eat hay and grain by getting them into his mouth with his lips, he would starve on short pasture. Tongues held outside the mouth are unsightly.

Muzzle.—The nostrils should be large, clear, and pliable, with the inside rose colored at rest and deep red during exercise. Nostrils constantly distended and hard should lead one to suspect heaves, a disease which is discussed later. Note whether the nose is deformed or crooked—conditions which mar the horse's looks. If the under lip is not held firmly against the upper it may be due to a lack of vigor. Frequent application of a de-

highest point of the poll and should usually be carried forward. To add to the appearance they should be of delicate texture, taper to graceful points, and be covered with fine hair. Lopped ears are very unsightly and many tricks are used to cover up such defects, such as tying together with fine thread the ear nets which the horse may be wearing, or the ears themselves may be tied together, the hairs of the forehead hiding the threat. Slight operations are also performed with the object of remedying this defect.

Poll.—The poll should be examined for signs of poll evil, a disease caused by bruising the top of the head. Inflammation in this region, usually accompanied by discharge of pus, would lead one to suspect this disease, which is often slow to yield to treatment and which may break out again after it is thought to be cured. It often leaves ugly scars after healing.

Neck.—A clean-cut throat latch on a crested neck of good length gives a horse style and beauty of outline and consequently enhances his value. In mature stallions the development of a full crest is an indication of masculinity. Evidences of bleeding, indicating previous bad health, should be looked for in the jugular vein, and it is also advisable to lay back the mane and look for scars. The neck should join the shoulders smoothly.

Shoulders.—Short shoulders do not generally indicate sufficient room for a large heart and for lungs capable of handling a maximum quantity of air. Straight shoulders favor a low, short, stubby action of the front feet. A low carriage of the head, with a heavy irresponsible mouth are often associated with a long back and a correspondingly short underline, whereas the opposite proportions, namely, a short back and a long underline, are desirable. The concussions or jars on the front legs resulting from their striking the ground are considerably relieved by sloping shoulders, by not having this effect, tend to promote early unsoundness of these limbs. Strong constitution, endurance, good front action, and style are associated with deep, well-developed shoulders. For draft purposes the shoulders should have pronounced offsets, so that the face of the collar will have plenty of bearing surface. The position of the collar on such a shoulder is not materially changed, no matter how hard the pull. Sharp, thin, prominent withers add depth and wearing qualities to the shoulder. Shoulders that run well into the back in the saddle horse aid in holding the saddle in place.

Examine the withers for fistula, a disease similar to poll evil, except that it is differently located. Fistula is thought to result from bruising the withers, the resulting inflammation and pus being slow to yield to treatment, so that cases are often of very long standing. The disease sometimes appears to be of very minor importance, but the illustration shows the large amount of tissue that may become involved. Fistula should not be confused with collar sores, which are often found on the top of the neck just in front of the withers. Collar sores also often occur on the sides of the neck. When not of too long standing they heal readily, if on properly formed shoulders. Calloused-thickened spots resulting from old collar sores again unless the collar can be kept from pressing on them. In so-called sweated shoulders, the muscles have atrophied or shrunk, and horses with such defects are practically valueless for work, for the time being, at least. Attempts are sometimes made to hide this trouble by applying irritants or by blowing air beneath the skin, giving the normal full appearance. Atrophied shoulder muscles may recover their size and development by the removal of lameness which arises from injury or inflammation below the knee.

PREVENTING THUMPS IN PIGS

If Animals Are Confined in Small Pen, Stir Them Up Daily to Encourage Vigorous Exercise.

Abundant exercise will prevent thumps in pigs. Feed the sow lightly the first week after farrowing. If the pigs are confined to a small pen, stir them up daily with a switch or stick give them ten minutes of vigorous exercise chasing one another about

CEDARS HOTEL

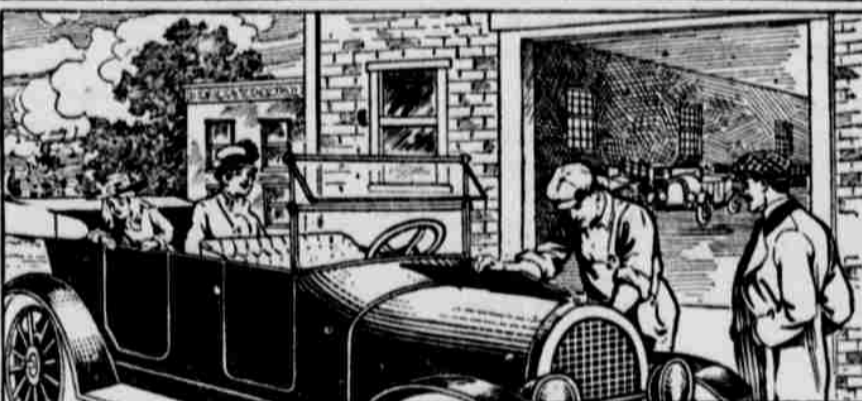
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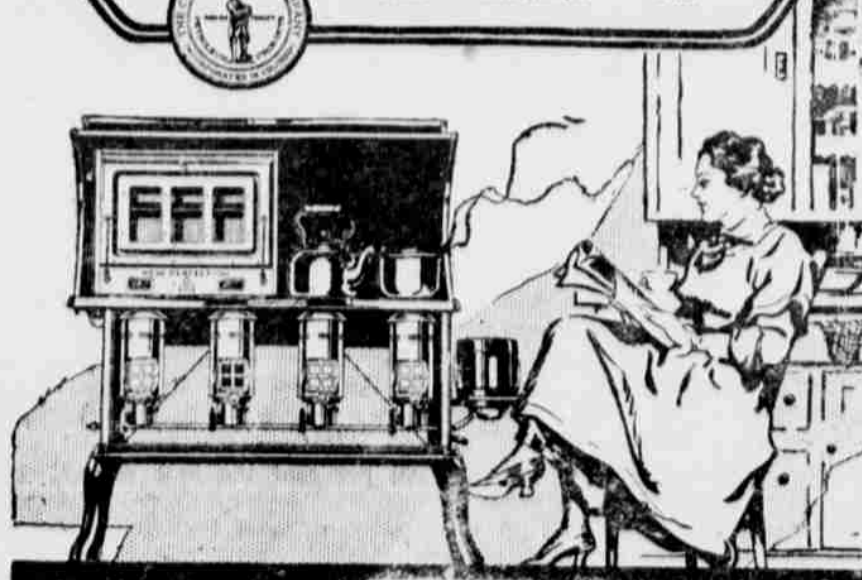
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